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health is made between neighboring cities or neighboring towns, or neighboring cities and towns, for the care of persons having such diseases. All such hospitals established and maintained by cities or towns shall be subject to the orders and regulations of the boards of health of the cities or towns in which they are respectively situated. Plans for the construction of the said hospitals shall be approved by the State board of health before the hospitals are constructed, and the State inspectors of health shall annually make such examination of said hospitals as in the opinion of the State board of health may be necessary. A city or town which upon the request of the State board of health refuses or neglects to establish and maintain such a hospital shall forfeit not more than \$500 for each refusal or neglect: *Provided, however,* That if, in the opinion of the boards of health of two or more adjoining cities or towns or a city and an adjoining town or towns, such hospitals can advantageously be established and maintained in common, the authorities of the said cities or towns may, subject to the approval of the State board of health, enter into such agreements as shall be deemed necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the same.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

PRACTICE OF MANICURING AND MASSAGE AND THE GIVING OF VAPOR BATHS—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 155, APPROVED FEBRUARY 24, 1912.

Section 1 of chapter 443 of the Acts of 1911 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "*Provided*, That a person duly licensed to carry on massage, or to conduct an establishment for the giving of vapor baths, in the city or town in which he lives or carries on business, may attend patients at the request of a physician in any city or town in this Commonwealth without taking out an additional license," so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice manicuring or massage or to conduct an establishment for the giving of vapor baths for hire or reward or to advertise or hold himself out as being engaged in the business of manicuring, massage, or the giving of said baths without receiving a license therefor from the board of health of the city or town in which the said occupation is to be carried on. The board of health may grant the license upon such terms and conditions, and may make such rules and regulations in regard to the carrying on of the occupation so licensed, as it may deem proper, and may revoke any license granted by it for such cause as it may deem sufficient, and without a hearing: *Provided*, That a person duly licensed to carry on massage, or to conduct an establishment for the giving of vapor baths, in the city or town in which he lives or carries on business, may attend patients at the request of a physician in any city or town in this Commonwealth without taking out an additional license.

COMMON TOWELS—USE OF—ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY 9, 1912, CHAPTER 59, AND REGULATIONS OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED APRIL 4, 1912.

SECTION 1. In order to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, the State board of health is hereby authorized to prohibit in hotels and in such public places, vehicles, or buildings as it may designate the providing of a common towel, and the board may establish rules and regulations for this purpose.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation of the State board of health made under authority hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine not exceeding \$25 for each offense.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of June, 1912.

In accordance with the provisions of the above chapter, the State board of health, at a regular meeting held April 4, 1912, voted to make the following regulations in relation to providing the common towel:

On and after June 1, 1912, it shall be unlawful to provide a common towel—

(a) In any building used as a public institution, hotel, restaurant, theater, public hall, or public school; or

(b) In any railroad station, railroad car, steam or ferry boat.

The term "common towel," as used in these regulations, shall be considered to mean a roller towel or a towel available for use by more than one person without being washed after such use.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH AUTHORIZED TO MAKE REGULATIONS REGARDING CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH FOODSTUFFS MAY BE KEPT OR EXPOSED FOR SALE—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 448, APPROVED APRIL 8, 1912.

Section 70 of chapter 56 of the Revised Laws, as amended by section 1 of chapter 411 of the Acts of 1908 is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof, the words, "Boards of health of cities and towns may make and enforce reasonable rules

and regulations, subject to the approval of the State board of health, as to the conditions under which all articles of food may be kept for sale or exposed for sale, in order to prevent contamination thereof and injury to the public health. Before the board of health of any city or town submits such rules and regulations to the State board of health for approval it shall hold a public hearing thereon, of which notice shall be given by publication for two successive weeks, the first publication to be at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing, in a newspaper published in such city or town, or, if none is so published, in a newspaper published in the county in which such city or town is located. Any person affected by such rules and regulations, in the form in which they are presented to the State board of health for approval, may appeal to the said board for a further hearing, and said board shall not grant its approval to rules and regulations concerning which such an appeal has been taken until it has held a public hearing thereon, advertised in the manner specified above in this section with reference to hearings before boards of health in cities and towns," so as to read as follows:

SEC. 70. Boards of health of cities and towns, by themselves, their officers or agents, may inspect the carcasses of all slaughtered animals and all meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind found in their cities or towns, and for such purpose may enter any building, inclosure, or other place in which such carcasses or articles are stored, kept, or exposed for sale. If, on such inspection, it is found that such carcasses or articles are tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed, unwholesome or, from any cause, unfit for food, the board of health shall seize the same and cause it or them to be destroyed forthwith or disposed of otherwise than for food. All money received by the board of health for property disposed of as aforesaid shall, after deducting the expenses of said seizure, be paid to the owner of such property. If the board of health seizes or condemns any such carcass or meat for the reason that it is affected with a contagious disease, it shall immediately give notice to the board of cattle commissioners of the name of the owner or person in whose possession it was found, the nature of the disease, and the disposition made of said meat or carcass.

Boards of health of cities and towns may make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the State board of health, as to the conditions under which all articles of food may be kept for sale or exposed for sale, in order to prevent contamination thereof and injury to the public health. Before the board of health of any city or town submits such rules and regulations to the State board of health for approval it should hold a public hearing thereon, of which notice shall be given by publication for two successive weeks, the first publication to be at least 14 days prior to the date of the hearing, in a newspaper published in such city or town, or, if none is so published, in a newspaper published in the county in which such city or town is located. Any party affected by such rules and regulations, in the form in which they are presented to the State board of health for approval, may appeal to the said board for a further hearing, and said board shall not grant its approval to rules and regulations concerning which such an appeal has been taken until it has held a public hearing thereon, advertised in the manner specified above in this section with reference to hearings before boards of health in cities and towns.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, NOTIFICATION OF—ACTS OF 1912, CHAPTER 470,
APPROVED APRIL 10, 1912.

SECTION 1. Section 17 of chapter 29 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "explanations," in the sixth line, the words: "Including an explanation that chapter 251 of the Acts of 1905 requires physicians, nurses, relatives or other attendants to report immediately to the local board of health every child one or both of whose eyes become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge within two weeks after birth," so as to read as follows:

SEC. 17. The secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at the expense of the Commonwealth, prepare and furnish to the clerks and boards of health of cities and towns, and to the superintendent of the State hospital, record books, books for indexes thereto, forms for returns, on paper of uniform size, and any necessary instructions and explanations, including an explanation that chapter 251 of the Acts of 1905 requires physicians, nurses, relatives or other attendants to report immediately to the local board of health every child one or both of whose eyes become inflamed, swollen, and red, and show an unnatural discharge within two weeks after birth. City and town clerks shall distribute the blank forms as the secretary shall direct. A city or town may provide such books and forms if they conform to those prepared by the secretary.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.